Xmas Gifts. Some things that combine the useful with the ornamental that have the obvious advantage of being lasting mementoes of your affection.

We'll just mention a few: Book Cases, Combination Desks, Ladies' Desks, Turkish Chairs, Music Racks, Children's Chairs.

These are all useful articles, and at the same time make pretty

Our prices are the lowest in town.

Furniture, Carpets, Drapery, 7th and D Sts. N. W.

"810"

How About Those 48c. Men's Slippers At Stoll's? **"810."**

***** A Strong Shoe.

Brown's Shoe Store,

305 Pa. Ave. S. E. Capitol Hill.

POCKET KODAKS

\$5^-The han first small camera made HOUGHTON & DELANO. Photographic Supplies, 1416 New York Ave.

CHARGED WITH GRAVE ROBBING.

City Scavenger, Dean of a College and

Topeka, Kans., Dec. 19.—The police have arrested ex-City Scavenger M. F. Lowe on the charge of body-snatching, and they claim to have a straight chain of proof which will convict him of being the person who robbed three graves in the Topeka ceme-tery to supply the Kansas Medical College withdlesseeing material. with dissecting material. Lowe was already inder \$1,200 bonds on the charge of mur-

Dr. Milowi Kinney, dean of the college, has also been rearrested on the charge of arranging with Lowe for the bodies, as have been also P. H. Martin and L. C. Duncan, students at the college, who are charged with receiving the bodies in the dissecting-room. The three gave bond, while Lowe remains in Jail.

HE CAME NOT, SHE SAYS.

Annie Finkelstein's Suit for Breach of Promise Suit.

Wilkesbarre, Dec. 19.-Miss Annie Finkwhitesparre, Dec. 19.—ans annu Pinkelstein of this city has commenced a breach of promise suit against Jacob Barnett of New York city for \$10,000 damages. She alleged that Barnett was a frequent visitor to this city, and paid her a great deal of attention about a year ago, asking her to marry him. She consented, and he gave her aring and in his letters frequently mentioned. aring and in hisletters frequently mentioned

Finally his letters did not come, and al-though she wrote repeatedly he did not re-ply. At length the day fixed for the wedding came, but he was not heard from.

Murdered in a Disreputable Resort Chicago, Dec. 19.—While playing the piano in the parlor of a disorderly house, at 76 South Green street last night, Harry De Wolf was shot by Fred Blondin, who then turned the weapon upon himself, inflicting a wound back of the left ear. De Wolf's wound is in the right side of the head and resulted in death at midnight. The crime is believed to have been inspired by tallege of the back to be the company of the company of the company of the company of the back to be the total of the company of the compa

Murder in a Mine Park City, Utah, Dec. 19.—A cave-in of one of the slopes of the Crescent Silver Company yesterday killed John O. Hogan and injured Charles Provost so seriously that it is thought that death will put an

IF ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT DR. CZARRA,

16 Fourth at ne. Washington, D. C. SPECIALTY—All Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases, Indigestion, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Troubles, Piles, Pistola, Stricture, etc.

A NEW METHOD for permanent and quick cure of all PRIVATE diseases and Woman Complaints. Vitality restored. Hours, 9 to 12 a m; 8 to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 4 to 7 p. m.

TELLS OF CUBA'S WRONGS

One of the Patriots Is Now in Washington. -

SAYS FREEDOM IS AT HAND

E. A. Gilmorey, a Former American Citizen, Gives a Very Vivid Description of the Situation in the Be-leaguered Island, and Predicts the End of Spanish Misrule to Be Near.

E. A. Glimorey, an engineer, who has spent several years in Coba, and who was severely, wounded while righting on the side of the insurgents, has arrived in this city. To a reporter for The Times Mr. situation as it exists in Cuba today.; Beginning with his own history, he said:
"I have lived in Cuba since 1884, em-

ployed as an engineer on Central Unidad sugar plantation, between Sagua and Cienno political feeling against the Spaniard, but I had not been in the country mere than a few sours before I noticed the When I went to Cuba first I had

than a few kours before I better to baughty, overbearing demeanor of the man toward his Cuban neighbor.

"The individual tyranaizes because he is protected by the government, and the government is tyranaical beyold descrip-tion. Cuba always had to me the appear-

tion. Cuba always faid to me the appearance of a country being held by martial law, and my experience has since shown me that it is so.

"The entire population of the Island is but 1,500,000, and Spain has never had less than 25,000 troops in Coba. These troops are spread all over the Island, in every hamlet and ranche, and their duty is to pry into the secrets of every Coban family. They draw men from their beds at is to pry into the secrets of every Cuban family. They drag men from their beds at midnight, carry them to their barracks and treat them so creeky that many die from this treatment. The Civil Guard especially considers 4tself privileged to do this, so much so that their cruel treatment is recognized by the poor Cuban as an institution, with the significant name of 'Componte,' and against whose a full tyranny he has no redress.

THE SPANIARDS ARE ROBBERS. "From the moment the Spaniard treads the soil of Cuba he has but one idea; to despoil and rob Cubans on every occasion This peculiarity distinguishes all classes of Spaniards, from the menial servants of Spaniards, from the menial servants up to the judges and governors-general. The Spaniards have known since the Coban wars of 1810 that the Cobans might rehel at any moment. The history of Cuba is a long series of revolts against tyrainy, but every one of these was preceded by a peaceful struggle for its rights—a fruitless struggle—because of the obstinate blindness of Spain. Before the last insurrection of 1868, which lasted ten years, the reform party, which included the most enlightened, weaithy and influential Cubans, exhausted all the resources within their reach to induce Spain to enunciate a healthy change in Cuban policy.

"The Spanish government disdainfully cast aside the proposition as useless, increased taxation and proceeded in its exaction with extreme severity. It was then that the ten-year-war broke out. Cuba,

exaction with extreme severity. It was
then that the ten-year-war-broke out. Cuba,
almost a pigmy compared with Spain,
fought like a giant. Blood ran in torrents.
Public wealth disappeared in a bottomies
abyss. Spain lost 260,060 men.
"Whole districts of Cuba were left almest entirely without male population.
Seven hundred millions were spirit to feed
that conflagration—a conflagration that
tested Cuban heroism—but which could
not subdue the bleeding colony, which had

not subdue the bleeding colony, which had not sobdue the incensing coon, which are no longer strength to prolong the struggle with any prospect of success. Spain proposed a compact which was a snare and a deceit. She promised home rule, which the Cabans had waited for till more waiting.

Cabans had waited for till more waiting, would have branded them as cowards in the cyes of civilized people.

"I used to wonder now such a brave and generous people as I found the Cubans to be in all my dealings with them could possibly stand such tyraining as I daily witnessed. But preparations for juis final struggle were going on, I have since learned, since 1879. BECAME A PATRIOT.

"In 1892 I was admitted into the confi-tence of the patriots in the Sagua la Grande district. Our duty was to gather arms and animunition and hide them away, ready for the moment of Cuban independ-ence. I say the moment of Cuban inde-pendence, because the 45.060 armed Cubans now in the field believe themselves already independent. They possess virtually three-rifths of the Island of Cuba and know that they can whip the Spaniard, whether Americans recognize them as belilgerents of not.

At the same time they have the most implicit faith in our sense of justice, and believe that this Congress will recognize them as firmly as they believe there is a God

"The Spaniards today are, as it were, standing on a charged powder magazine Every Cuban on the island is a rebel today whether he is in the field or at home. A soon as the United States government should recognize Cubans as belligerents se men would have a chance to get all these men would have a chance to get arms, and that powder insine would explode. Should we not recognize them, ours will be the fault of the bloodshed, burning, and destruction that will follow for an indefi-nite period, as the Cabans are determined nite period, as the Choins are determined to obtain their liberty, or make a heap of ashes and rains of their beloved home, and would think it a boon to be buried in these ruins rather than submit to further Spanish cruelty. Now, this is the sentiment that

battlefield. Even the women are deadly enemies, and with just cause, of their Spanish tyrants.

"I know of a case where we had to make a sick soldier, suffering with tuberculosis, when had to the Spanish tyrants." a sick soldier, suffering with tuberculosis, give himself up to the Spaniards, so that he might go home, he being unable to bear the fatigues of the campaign. We were surprised to see him return about a month after, saying he would rather be killed than hear the taunts of the women, and especially his own wife, and would serve

n and kill as many Spaniards as he could VIOLATE THE MAILS. "It is impossible almost for the truth to be sent out of Cuba by letter, through ordinary mail, as everybody in Cuba know that his correspondence is violated by the Spanish post-office authorities, and that Spanish post-office authorities, and that should they get hold of a letter containing even proof of sympathy with the patriots, much less news of anything that is going on, his life would not be worth twenty-four hours' purchase. The people in one province cannot even get news about the insurrection that is being waged in the next. The newsmapers cannot publish any-

next. The newspapers cannot publish any-thing but what is supplied from the gov-ernment officers. "Everything the Spaniard's hand touches a Cuba is corrupted. The government is afraid to let even its own people in Spain now the truth, and the dispatches that are sent to Madrid for publication are one pack of barefaced lies. The truth is telegraphed only to 'Senor Canovas del Castillo,' and he is so disheartened at the situation that his ministry is tottering to its fallons we see by the daily Castillo,' and he is so disheartened at the situation that his ministry is tottering to its fall—as we see by the daily papers. I say this because many a time have we laughed, while resting on the fields of Cuba, over accounts published in Habana papers of battles in which we have fought and whipped the Spaniards down to the very entrances of their fortified towns, and yet they would have the effrontery to state that they had killed more hundreds of us than they had individuals, and captured all our ammunition; they having three horses killed or wounded.

"Our brave general, Jose Marti, proclaimed Cuban independence on the 14th of February last, and although as an American citizen the matter was none of my ple, I felt duty bound to strike a blow for Cuban liberty, witnessing for nearly twelve years, as I had, the cruel, tyrannical yoke the poor Cuban has ever patiently besine. I got my pistol out of the hole into which this same tyranny had obliged me to hide it, picked out my best horse and rode away to Guinla de Miranda and offered my services to a veteran hero of Cuba's former wars for liberty and life, Gen. Lino Perez,

stanch friend ever to all American a stanch friend ever to all Americana. I was enrolled as a lieutenant and served on Gen. Perez's staff till left on the battle-field for dead by my brave companions. I made two trips through Cuba down as far as Santiago, and saw the defenders of every Spanish fort, either voluntarily close themselves in, upon promise of not being molested, or else run away before the Cuban machete.

FEAR THE MACHETE. "The Cubans are tremendous in their execution with this weapon, and the Speniards are about as afraid of it as most youngsters are of the 'bogy man.' Every Cuban ranchero carries one about from the time they wear pants. They use it to cut their meat and bread, cut the undergrowth out of their way, pick their teeth, clean their nails, sharpen their pencils, and it is amost sharpen their pencils, and it is amost most deadly weapon in the hands of a man fighting for his very life and liberty against his uniformed oppressor in the shape of a Spanish soldier.

"The Spanish officer that can hold his treams together, when the cry of 'a ma-

troops together when the cry of 'a ma-chete' has rung out on the air is a very scarce individual in the Spanish army. I saw Gen. Martinez Campos runa way from it himself, and he ran because he couldn't fly. This happened at Valenzuela, or Peralejo, as the Spaniards choose to call it hating the place so very lad as to change

it, hating the place so very bad as to change its name. So that nobody will think I ex-aggerate when I say that the detachments that occupy the forts along Cuban roads, about twenty or twenty-five men, com-manded by a subaltern, as a rule, will generally submit, on being assured of per-sonal safety. They do it every time.

The patriots go into the plantations occu-pied by the Spanish troops, yes, into the very towns, with impunity. I rode through Santi Spiritus city with eighty men malater than the end of September, and we were not molested. The Spanish soldiers all ran moissed. The Spanish soldiers all ran into their barracks, and did not show their faces. Santi Spiritus then had a garrison of from two to three thousand men. We went in to tempt them into an engagement, as the Cuian general, Suarez, was outside the town with 3,000 men. But they would

not give us a show, "The Spanish soldery is utterly demor-alized. They are inadequately clothed for a climate like that of Cuba, and they tramp through Cuban roads with mud up to their knees, shod in cioth slippers. They are marched and coentermarched along the roads, under orders communicated by tele-phone from some Spanish official sitting in his office, without consideration for the troops under his command, nor knowledge of the hardships they undergo. COMPASSION FOR YOUTH.

"The Cuban soldier frequently allows the poor Spatish soldier boy to escape out of pure compassion, as will be seen by this instance. About the middle of September I was sent on a mission to the Saledad plantation, some ulucimites from Clenfuegos. I arrived at the plantation in the early morn I arrived at the plantation in the early morning. Shortly after my arrival a detachment of Spanish infantry came up, under orders of a Lient. Miranda. We were at breakfast, about 11 a. m., and the Spaniards were roasting a steer that had been given them by the manager of the estate. We could see them at the fire from our table. Suddealy they all made a run for a house ad-joining the one we were seated in, shut and locked thenselves in, closing even the window shutters.

"We got up to see what was the matter re met by a servant with the news hat 'Rego was coming.'
"Maj. Joaquim Rego is a cultivated gen-leman, speaking several languages, and te is as brave and indomitable as a lion. He commands cavalry in the Clenfuegos dis trict, and the Spaniards have many times felt the weight of his broad 'machete. He rode boldly into the center of the 'batey,' or yard of the plantation, although be knew

or yardot the plantation, all longs to knew Spanish troops were there, was met by the manager and again informed of the fact. "Where are they?" was his reply. "Why don't they come out and show their faces?" "The manager prevailed upon Maj. Rego not to look for them, as the shots might have damaged some of the machinery stored in the surrounding sheets. But the natriots the surrounding sheets. But the patriots are the meat the Spanish troops had been reasting, kept there shut in till 4 p. m., and then retired. I accompanied Maj. Rego, and as we had beard that the Spanish offieer had received orders by telephone to re-turn to his barracks, we laid in ambush for

SPARED THE BOYS. "They passed within thirty feet of us and we could have killed every man, I mean and we could have killed every man, I mean boy, for there were no men among them. They were some sixty in number and we about a hundred. They passed by us, literally dragging themselves along; utterly played out and hungry, as they had eaten nothing since the previous day. I know I felt sorry as I covered my man with my Winchester; he was too much of a boy for a man to kill in cold blood, and Rego must have felt sorry, too, for unexpectedly the have felt sorry, too, for unexpectedly the order, 'recover arms,' rang out. There was not a man among us who did not express sorrow for those poor boys.

"We ran out upon them, pistol in hand,

and disarmed them to a man. They begged of us by all that was most sacred, to take them with us, as they would be shot for giving up their arms. But Majr Rego had no use for Spanish soldiers, and we left them in the road, after giving them to eat and drink, and hearing their oaths that they would never return to their quarters to be shot like dogs.

"I have no doubt that the poor fellows would have been shot, as Gen. Martinez Campos ordered, as far back as May last, that any Spanish soldier who gave up his arm, no matter what the odds might be, should be shot for cowardice before the enemy. From what I have said it will be seen that the Spaniard has lost all hope of subdaining the patriot, and this feeling exists among them from Gen. Martinez Campos down to the last soldier. But Spain is too proud and haughty to give up until she has not a man to send to Cuba

ried on, right at our very doors, and not put a stop to it by doing the merest act of justice, by recognizing the belligerent rights of our long-suffering Cuban neighbors? "How will that show up in history some fifty years from how? "What would be the sentiment of the

Cuban patriot toward us when he plants his one-starred banner in the ashes and ruins of Cuba, but waving over a free country, and with no thanks to us?

MAY SHAKE CUBA'S FRIENDSHIP. "Cuban faith in his American neighbor would be forever shaken, and we should commit an injustice that would make our sons blush. The Cubans would have bee wanting, not only in self-respect, but even in the instincts of self-preservation, if they would have endured such a degrading and destructive system. Their grievances are destructive system. Their grevances are of such a nature that no people, no human community capable of valuing its honor and of aspiring to better its condition, could bear them without condemning itself to utter nullity and annihilation.

"Spain denies to the Cubans all effective powers it that we control the course of the course of the cubans and effective powers in their ways control the course of the cubans and effective powers in their ways control to the cubans and effective powers in their ways course.

powers in their own country. Spain con-demns the Cubans to a political inferiority in the land where they are born. Spain confiscates the product of the Cuban's connecates the product of the Cuban's labor without giving them in return either safety, prosperity or education. To maintain by force of arms this monstrous regime, which brings ruin on a country rich by nature and degrades a vigorous and intelligent population, a population filled with noble aspirations, is what Spain calls defending its honor, and to preserve the presented. femiling its honor, and to preserve the pres-tige of its social functions as a civilizing power of America. "The Cubans, not in anger but in despair,

"The Cubans, not in anger but in despair, have appealed to arms in order to defend their rights and to vindicate an eternal principle, a principle without which every community, however robust in appearance, is in danger—the principle of justice.

"Nobody has the right of oppression. Spain oppresses the Cubans. In rebelling against oppression they defend a right. The Cuban cares not a straw for the number of his enemies, nor has be measured his strength. They have cast up an account of their grievances and measured the mass of injustice that crushes him, and with uplifted heart has risen to seek redress and upbold his rights. Let America, let the world, decide where rest justice and right.

IF THE HALF WERE TOLD.

IF THE HALF WERE TOLD. "If I could just let the people know about a half of what I have seen of Spanish injustice and cruelty in my twelve years' residence among the Cubans, I should be satisfied. I swore allegiance to their flag and fought for it until, hardly a month ago, I was left wounded and bleeding on the battlefield, aban-



A Very Useful Xmas Present.

Why not surprise your wife with a Fine Jacket or Cape for an Xmas present. You couldn't purchase at a more advantageous time as the following prices will

27.00 Boucle and Beaver Jackets..... \$3.98

CLARK'S

734-736 Seventh St. N. W.

doned for dead by my brave companions. I managed to crawl away, and got into a Spanish town, Tumas, and, as the Spaniards were watching my movements, it was impossible for me to turn back into the country. They tried to kill me right there, for one day, as I was going to the American consulate, a gun was 'accidentally' discharged by a soldier in a barracks that I passed by.

"I was smuggled out of Cuba by an American vessel, and I hope to get sinuggled back as soon as my wounds heal and I get strong enough."

Features From The Morning Times

edition, look over the list below. What rou're looking for was printed twelve hours before in the morning edition. Take both editions and you'll miss nothing.

THE WORLD SET A TALKING-Cleveland's Message Not Favorably Re-ceived in Europe, but in His Own Coun-try Nothing But Praise Is Heard.

APT. BASSETT IS DEAD-Away at His Home

BAYARD SPEAKS FOR PEACE— Responds to a Toast of the Actors' Be-nevolent Fund Dinner in London. IN THE TROLLEY'S GRASP-

In Spite of Law, the Deadly Wire Goes Up, Almost Engirdling the City. RGING PREPARATIONS FOR WAR-Mr. Chardler Wants \$100,000,000 for Military Equipment,

CARY GOES INTO COURT— Determined Non-Union Men Shall Not Finish His Work.

TREET LAMP EXPLODED-Economy in Lighting Nearly Caused a Big Blaze in South Washington. Alexander Jordan Nearly Drowned in Its

Noxious Slime. Investigation of Navy Yard Affairs to Be Made by the Department.

VAS POSSIBLY A RINGER-Collusion, a Stablemate of Polke Owens, Won Galloping at St. Asaph. ARNIVAL LIGHTS GO OUT-

Merry Whirl and an Auction Wou the Columbia Athletic Club Fair. BISHOP KEANE SPOKEtirring Address Before the Anti-Saloon League Mass Meeting.

OTHER IN PHILADELPHIA. Street Railway Strike Still On, But Po-lice Preserve Order.

THEY WILL NOT RESISTemocrats Agree to Senate Reorganiza-tion, with Concessions.

SENATOR PALMA'S MISSIONuban Envoy Says He Is in Washington to Give Information. POTOMAC RIVER WATER BAD-Grand Jury Says It Is the Cause of Prev-

alence of Typhoid Here. DEPRIVED OF HER CRIT DREN Mrs. Black Refused Their Custody by Justice Hagner.

READY FOR DOLLAR GAS

Commissioners Will Probably Begin on Their New Bill Next Week. ow Rates by Seaboard Air Line to

Atlanta Exposition Atlanta Exposition.

To enable all to visit Atlanta during the Exposition, the Seaboard Air Line, with its usual liberality, accords the lowest rates out of Washington ever made between two prominent points. These tickets will be on sale from Thursday, the 12th, to Weinesday, the 25th, inclusive; good to return within five days from date 96 sale, at \$8.75 for the round trip.

Increase in the Public Printing Supervised by Mr. Benedict.

New Machinery-"Lowest Bids" Should Be Carefully Scrutinized.

The magnitude of the work devolving upon Public Printer Benedict is not gen-erally appreciated. His annual report for the year ended June 30, which has been heretofore mentioned in these columns, is short, but it is enlightening. One brief

hereofore mentioned in these columns, is short, but it is enlightening. One brief sentence shows not only the great amount of work done, but how it is increasing.

Mr. Benedict was Public Printer in 1887. In that year he found much difficulty in meeting the demands of the service. It was a long-session Congressional year, but he managed to use up 2,718 tons of paper and finished 1,327,292 bound volumes, and 286,491 pamphilets.

During the year ended June 30, 1895, the office used 4,547 tons of paper, and finished 1,787,473 bound volumes, and 1,182,955 pamphilets. The output would have been more but for the neglect of paper contractors, and interruption of work caused by building repairs.

Mr. Benedict takes pride in the fact that, through the introduction of modern methods and new machinery, he has not only been able to meet the often hurried demands upon the office, but he has secured a higher standard of workmanship. Many of the publications, he says, are now admirable in composition, press work, proof reading, illustrating and binding, and are scarcely to be excelled by the product of the best private houses of the country. He asks that, a change be made in the awarding of contracts for paper. Contractors have endeavored to supply inferior qualities. ractors have endeavored to supply inferior

qualities.

He thinks "lowest bids" should not be He thinks "lowest bids" should not be accepted unless the bidders are known to be retinable and that they should submit samples of what they can furnish, instead of the government showing samples of what it requires. The present plan has done much to lower the standard of public printing. The life of most of the books produced by the office during recent years will, Mr. Benedict says, be of short duration, owing to the perishable character of the paper used.

Mr. Benedict resents the imputation that Mr. sepecial resembs the imparation that the office has fallen under the "baneful influence of the spoilsman." He says the employes have reason to hope that the order of the President, putting them in the classified service—an order which the majority of them asked for—will protect the force from an overcrowding of the office. He does not see, however, hew this can remove the cause for large refunctions office. He does not see, however, new this can remove the cause for large reductions in forces after each short Congressional session. To show the tenure of office in his force, he shows that of the 2,736 employes on August 1, 125 had been employed twenty-five years or over; 202 twenty years or over; 617 ten years or over, and 1,230 five years

or over.

One of the new duties of the Public
Printer under the act of January 12, 1895,
was the appointment of a superintendent
of documents, to receive all surplus public
decomments. of documents, to receive an surpus public documents from the various departments, to assort and catalogue them and supervise their distribution and sale. F. A. Crandall of Buffalo was given this work, and his report on the difficulties he encountered and his suggestions make a very interesting addition to Mr. Benedict's report.

SELLING ADULTERATED FOOD. Four Dealers Arrested in Pittsburg for That Offense.

for That Offense.

Pittsburg, Dec. 19.—The first legal brush between dealers who seil adulterated articles of food and the State department of agriculture occurred in Alderman John Gripps office here yesterday, when four provision dealers of this city were held for court, charged with violating the pure food act passed by the recent legislature. The actions resulted from investigations made by F. N. Moore, special examiner for the State department of agriculture.

The four persons entered \$300 bail each. They are Henry Reuter, S. L. Marshall, Robert Carson and S. P. Charters. Other suits have been entered. Robert Carson was accused of selling dilated vinegar. Mr. Moore testified that a chemical exam-

Mr. Moore testified that a chemical exam-ination developed the vinegar was not cider vinegar, but had been distilled, and con-tained only one-fourth the solids require

by law.

Henry Reuter was charged with selling
"filled cheese," its analysis showing it to
contain but half butter fats, the remaining
being foreign fats. Reuter pleaded ignorance of the cheese being adulterated.
Charters was accused of having sold
adulterated ground coffee. Mr. Moore

bought a package of the stuff from him The package was labeled "compound." Carters told Moore he sold it as a mix-ture, two pounds for twenty-five cents. The chemist testified that the compound was half coffee, the other half being chicory

Aged Negress Dead.

Wellsburg. W. Va., Dec. 19.—Martha Smith. colored, died at the Brooke county moor farm on Monday, aged 106. Her great age is vouched for by the poor overseer and the county bhysicians. Her husband. Benjamin Smith, survives, at the age of 103 years. They claim to have been at one time the slaves of Andrew Jackson.

See Prospect of Promotion.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 19.—The President's message is bailed with delight with officers of the garrison and the naval officers of the North Atlantic squadron now assembled here. Gray-haired lieutenants now see some prospects of promotion before reaching the age for retirement.

Demanded a Jury Trial.

Michael Borke, who was arrested Tuesday night, charged with selling liquor within the mile limit of the Soldiers' Home, was arraigned in Judge Miller's court vesterday afternoon and demanded a jury trial. The case was continued until next week.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING.

The Favorite English Dessert.

Two capfuls raisins or currants, one and one-half capfuls suct or butter, one capful cooking molasses. Three capful flour, one capful milk, one tenspoonful cream of tartar, mixed with the flour; one-half tenspoonful haking soda, dissolved in the milk. Boil in a bag four hours.

The best and freshest currants, raisins, citron, etc., in the city may be had at "Johnstons," the Seventh street grocers. Today they will give a sack of best flour worth thrity-five cents to each purchaser of one dollar's worth, or over, of groceries. The children are all interested in the landsome dolls, which will be given free at "Johnstons" all this week.

MAGRITUDE OF THE WORK PARTISANSHIP IS DEFINED WHOLESALE

Meaning of the Offensive Variety Under Civil Service Rule.

OPINION OF COMMISSIONERS

May Vote, But May Exercise Politioal Privileges-President Procter Talks About What Employes May Be Permitted to Do.

under the civil service rules can appeal for a decision or a technical opinion is the Civil Service Commission.

There may be individuals whose interes in the cause of reform is so great, or whose political position gives them some influence, whose opinion would be worth seeking.

But the great efficial board is, of course the commission itself.

President Procter, of the Civil Service Commission, was asked to give The Times a technical definition of the term "offen-

sive partisanship," as used in the rules regarding the tenure of employes under the civil service provisions.
"It would not be easy to give such a

definition in a few words," said Mr. Proc-ter. "An easier way is to enter a broad discussion of the whole subject. When the discussion is thus finished, there ought to be no difficulty on the part of any cierk or officeholder in defining what would be compliance or non-compliance with the Does the role mean that employes are

to let politics entirely alone SOME PRIVILEGES ALLOWED.

"Iffdeed, it does not. There seems to be an impression prevailing to some extent that an employe, under the civil service rules, must do nothing to show his interest in politics more than to merely cast his ballot on election day.

"That is a misapprehension. Neither the spirit nor the letter of the law makes

any such dictation. The employe may no only vote, but he may express his party affiliation, if he doesn't act effensively." "What are some of the things he mustn'

do?"
"Well, he mustn't contribute to campaign funds. That, I think, could be reasonably placed under the category of acts of offensive particionals. It would be an act taking him out of the rank and file of the every-day citizen. That, I suppose, needs no discussion.

needs no discussion.
"Then he should certainly not engage actively in anybody's canvass for nomination or election to office. He may most tion or election to office. He may most assuredly attend the caucusses and primaries with perfect propriety; in fact, it is his duty to do so, as much as it is the duty of any citizen. But he ought not to engage as a leader of a caucus or primary, and he should not arge the nomination or election of any particular individual.

"So far as particular individual."
"So far as participation in any such meeting is concerned, I think it should consist in merely the casting of his vote."

Mr. Procter said that so far as he had Mr. Procter said that so far as he bad

expressed opinions on this subject, he had confined himself to the well-known views of President Clerchand. In fact, those views had been embodied to a large extent in a letter written by the President to the comnission some time ago.
In concluding his definition of the meaning the rule regarding "offensive parti-sanship," Mr. Procter said that he thought no one who would carefully discuss the subject in his own mind, in the light of all that has thus far been said on the question, would have any greatst difficulty in deciding what his course should be. Mr. Procter called attention to a circular recently is-sued on the subject by the commission.

AN OFFICIAL OPINION. The circular was shown to the reporter in typewritten form, and reads as follows: nsket by certain letter carriers to decide what part they were allowed under the civit service law to take in politics, fur-ther than merely casting their votes. "The commission decided that any spe-cific questions should properly be submitted to the Post-office Department, but called attention to the executive instructions of to the Post-office Department, but called attention to the executive instructions of the President on July 14, 1886, which, it said were yet in force, and had been made part of the postal rules and regulations by the succeeding administration, and promul-gated by the Postmaster General May 23, 1894, for the information and guidance of all officers and employes in the postal service. In this declaration the Presi-dent warrs officeholders against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their lo-

calities "Office-holders should scrapplously avoid in their political action, as well as in the discharge of their official duties, of-feuding, by display of obtrusive partisanship, their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. The in-fluence of Federal office-holders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conven-tions. Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemn-ed. Office-holders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of po-litical privileges; but these privileges are not enlarged, nor is their duty to party inreased to pernicious activity by office-holding."

MR. WILSON QUOTED.

The commission Turther said:
"The Postmaster General, in an address The Postmaster General, in an address delivered before the convention of letter-carriers at Philadelphia, September 2, used the following significant language: "No one rejoices more than I do, both on principle and on the lower plane of selfish convenience, that every free-delivery post-office of the country is now under civil service rules; that the gateway to employment therein is no lower influence, political or therein is no longer influence, political or other "pulls," but the free, open road of personal merit, and that the tenure of that employment no longer depends on anything less than individual merit and individual fi-

delity.'
"Those who enter the classified civil serv ice upon the ground of ascertained merit as established by the civil service rules and are protected therein, should be quick to recog-nize the reciprocal obligation thereby im-posed and avoid any action which now or at any future time could reasonably be sub lect to adverse political criticism."

HE WANTS LARGER POWERS. Gov. O'Ferrall Would Have Execu-

tive Responsibilities Increased.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 19.—Governor O'Ferrall has sent a special message to the general assembly regarding the Lunenburg prisoners, now confined in the jail bere, charged with the murder of Mrs. Pollard. He cites his own action in the matter of protecting them in their cases since then He cites his own action in the matter of protecting them in their cases since then, and, gives the present status of affairs. In view of the fact that the sheriff of Lunenburg declares that he will not call for troops to guard the prisoners back to the court house, when they return there to be again tried, he recommends the amending and re-enacting of section 211, of the code of Virginia, so as to give the governor power to call forth milita to suppress combinations, tunnils, riot or resistance to law. The governor says he has no doubt the Lunenburg people as a body would not sanction any mob violence, but says there are had and reckless men in Lunenburg, as well as eisewhere, and the county authorities must have so thought when they asked for troops in July, which action subsequent developments sustained.

A Pretty Window A Pretty Window.

Amongst the many prettily decorated windows this Christmas time, that of Elseman Bros., corner of Seventh and E streets, is worth stopping to look at.

A little fellow seated in a cutter, driving a prancing horse, with a snow-covered incoseape for a background—it altogether makes a very charming picture. The idea is so well curried out, the details so complete, that it takes but a very slight stretch of the imagination to fancy oneself in the country in mid-winter and makes one long for a brisk cutter drive in the bright frosty air.

Alr.

A great deal of trouble and no little expense must have been spent in arranging the tableau so perfectly.

The art of winnow dressing is growing with rands strides and Esseman Bros. make the most of the spendid glass fronts to their store.

Three prominent clothing manufacturers have decided to sell their surplus stock direct to the public rather than sell it at a loss to the retail merchants. They have formed a syndicate, rented a splendid store, 1003 Pa. ave., and are ready to sell you goods at lower prices than the merchants give for them.

Samples of the Prices:

MEN'S BLUE AND BLACK KERSEY OVERCOATS, 44 Junches Jong, 4-Inch silk vel-vet collar, double warp Italian lining, sell in every retail store for \$14. MEN'S HEAVY WINTER SUITS, that usually retail for \$10. MEN'S DOUBLE AND SIN-GLE-BREASTED BLACK AND BLUE CHEVIOT SUTTS, made and trimmed in first-class style, usually retailed for \$10... MEN'S STORM ULSTERS that ell in every retail store for \$12... MEN'S BELFAST FRIEZE
STORM ULSTERS, extra large
colurs, cassinere lined, usually
sold in retail store for \$10.

MEN'S HANDSOME TROUSERS, in neat checks and strines
sell in every \$6.50

and cap to match, \$1.75. Sells in DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE GOODS

YOUNG MEN'SSTORMCOATS. \$2.60 sually retailed at \$7 and \$8, for...

Children's Combination Suits, extra pants

Great Syndicate Clothing Company, 1003 Pa. Ave.

Certainly **Make Clothes** to Order

-our suits have won a reputation that is second to none in town.

Our tailors are the best we can get hold of-cutters, too, know their business thoroughly-know what a suit ought to be.

Our tailors put some style in their work-don't make everything just by pattern -that's why your Dyren-forth suits look so well.

Dyrenforth,

621 Pa. Ave. Under Metropolitan Hotel,

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Give her a GRAPHOPHONE. charming gift, suitable for mether, wife, daughter or sweetheart. Receives and reproduces perfectly speech, music and all other sounds. Every home A Child Can Use It.

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All for One Dollar. Half Bushel Burbank Potatoes 18 10 lbs. Best Buckwheat 16 10 lbs. Rolled Oats 15

lh. Good Butter25 1 lb. Good Mixed Tea.....30

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